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STRATHCONA, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY AUGUST 26 1908

No. 90

VOL. II

LONE HIGHWAYMAN ROBBED MANY

Butte, Mont., Aug. 25.—One highwayman, wearing a black mask, held up and robbed the passengers of seven stage coaches in Yellowstone Park at a point only a few miles distant from the Old Faithful Inn, near the upper lava, according to telephone wires received this afternoon.

The coaches left the hotel in the usual order, at intervals of a few minutes, and were held up one after another, as fast as they came in sight. The highwayman was stationed at a bend in the road, where he was visible from either direction.

At the point of a rifle he lined up the passengers, and after relieving them of money and valuables allowed them to enter the stage and resume the journey. This performance the bandit repeated seven times.

It is understood that he collected more than \$5,000. The fact that tourists in the park are not allowed to carry weapons, made it impossible for any of the passengers to effect resistance. The robber was about fifty-five years old, and weighed about 160 pounds.

After holding up the last coach he disappeared into the hills, and it was afterwards found that he had made his escape on a horse belonging to the transportation company.

All haste was made back to Old Faithful Inn, and the ride in the morning's incidents. The soldiers mounted at the Thumb station were immediately notified and a messenger was despatched to the camp of soldiers on the west Gallatin river at the west boundary of the park.

The soldiers from Fort Yellowstone were on the road to take up the trail within ten minutes after the news was received.

C.P.R. ARBITRATION.

Toronto, Aug. 26.—The C.P.R. arbitrators are becoming impatient at the delay in the arbitration of the Ottawa of the award of the arbitration found in regard to the case of Morrisette, the Megantic C.P.R. telegraph operator. Latest report from Ottawa is that the award is favorable to the telegraphers.

The majority report is known to have been sent into the government sometime ago. The company's representative might delay matters for a time by withholding his minority report. But a reasonable time is considered to have elapsed.

On the supposition that the report of the majority is favorable to the men, friends of strikers are anxious for it to be made public immediately as it will test the C.P.R. company's good faith in claiming to be unwilling to abide by the rulings of an arbitration board. Moreover, it is claimed that a systematic dismissal of active union men is being made by the C.P.R. which promises to take a corner in opening the way for the other branches to come out and thus tie up the C.P.R. service.

On Friday, the government was notified by the brotherhood of locomotive engineers and firemen that they had two cases to go before the board, which they had applied. They are the wrongful dismissal of Engineers McGehee and MacArthur, of the Lake Superior division. The brotherhood has nominated J. G. O'Donoghue as their representative on the board.

The C.P.R. has five days in which to name their arbitrator and the two thus appointed have five days more in which to select a third.

Mr. Ames Last Night Before an Enthusiastic Audience Unmasked the Dark Deeds of the Interior Department

Mr. Ames has come, and now Strathcona knows why a hotel has gone up from the abandoned government house from one end of Canada to the other at what they merely refer to as the peninsula. We have had a peep into the dark places of the administration of the Department of the Interior and no person who had the privilege of hearing Mr. Ames last night with his absolute unimpeachable evidence of documents, photographs and figures can doubt that the public domain of Canada has been unashamedly plundered.

There was a large audience, and it is satisfactory to know that a very considerable number of known supporters of the government were present. It is to be hoped that Mr. Ames may throw light into many dark corners. The meeting was intensely enthusiastic and as Mr. Ames drew home people after point the applause was loud and prolonged.

Mr. J. J. Duggan, President of the Conservative Association accompanied Mr. Ames on the platform and introduced him to the audience, and the warmth of the great exposure of the even Mr. Ames, acknowledged as his grater's reception must have satisfied to enthusiastically moderate. Mr. Duggan explained the form that Mr. Ames' address would take. After Mr. Ames had finished, said Mr. Duggan, they would have a short address from Mr. H. W. Day. It had been hoped and announced that Mr. McCarthy, P., would also be present, but unfortunately the illness of his partner had prevented him from north.

Mr. Ames, on rising, received another demonstration of approval. He assured the audience he appreciated the privilege of having the opportunity of addressing the electors, and he added laudably, the electors, of the west. He sometimes wondered why the people of the west there in such numbers should come so much interest in his address as he was not a Western man. It must almost seem impertinence, he said, that born and brought up as he was, 2,000 miles away, representing

as he did an eastern constituency that he should address western people on western affairs. He would not do so to the old provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, or Prince Edward Island and talk to them of their affairs. He would not even go to the borders of Ontario and talk to them in their affairs. How was it that he found himself talking to the people of Alberta and Saskatchewan on the problems of the west. This was the reason. When the Laurier government granted a form of provincial government to the new provinces they did not give full autonomy. Timber, mines, fishing and lands down to the last quarter section fifty miles from a railway are administered by a body 2,000 miles away, in which the westerner's voice only have a representation of ninth. He was one of 114 then who administered their lands and having been brought face to face with the western question he felt it his duty to tell them how those western lands were being administered. Parliament was made up of those on the right of the speaker and those on the left. Each party had its duty. Those on the right (the government party) are supposed to support the government so long as they can conscientiously do so. Those on the left are the critics. He would remind them of the franchise's definition of the duties of an opposition to oppose everything, to propose nothing, and to turn out the government. He could not subscribe to the first two, entirely but he certainly was doing his first so far as the third was concerned. There were many things that they might criticize, the legislation of the government, the administration of the revenues and resources and the constructive policy of the government. He proposed, however, to confine himself to the Laurier administration of Western lands. The battle in parliament, said the speaker, was made up of attack and defence, charge and counter charge, but when the smoke had cleared away there were certain statements that were proven and cer-

tain conclusions that remained unchanged. It was to those that he referred himself and so positive was he that everything he said was correct. He had put his address in print and at the interval people would be delivered among the audience. He delivered his criticism into chapters dealing respectively with (1) timber limits, (2) agricultural lands, (3) grazing lands, (4) irrigation lands, (5) coal lands and (6) fishing lands. The lights were then turned down and Mr. Ames assisted by plans, photographs and copies of documents thrown on the screen commenced the criticism in detail of the administration. Mr. Ames kept his audience riveted as bit by bit he unravelled the unprincipled scheming and collusion and corrupting that had permitted the public domain in the west to pass into the hands of a little band of speculators, the relatives, friends and confidants of the late minister of the Interior and the protégés of the present Minister of the Interior. He showed how Mr. Sifton had amended the regulations under which timber limits were granted so as to place the department absolutely at the mercy of the speculator. He showed the extraordinary success that had attended the Burrows-Fraser group in securing timber berths. Some of the facilities of others shown by Mr. Ames in his seven years were national and when he displayed the trial offers of which the Minister of the Interior had endeavored to convert the originals and it was obvious to everyone in the audience that they were in the same handwriting, that of A. W. Fraser, K. C., the audience were thunderstruck. Mr. Ames traced the history of the Imperial Pulp Co. and showed that it and the Fraser-Burrows Trust outfit were identical. After an interval during which the prints of the address were distributed Mr. Ames, running down the Pacific lands and the toleration of 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 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997th, 998th, 999th, 1000th.

SAUCY VENEZUELA.

London, Aug. 26.—The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at The Hague says that after discussing the Venezuelan affairs with diplomats there, have arrived at the conclusion that there can be no question of war such as advocated by those who are calling upon the Dutch government to take forcible action, because, says the correspondent, in the first place Venezuela has no navy worth mentioning, and in the second place, apart from the fact that the Monroe doctrine would prevent the Dutch from taking the Dutch warships could do nothing against Venezuela's steep cliffs and that the portion of the Gulf of Mexico for service in the colonies is far too small to effect anything. On the other hand, insults to national honor are not matters for arbitration therefore the course left is a blockade which would hit Castro in the only weak spot, his purse. When President Castro finds that every additional day of blockade reduces the revenue from import duties he will soon climb down. Further the absolute stand still of shipping business would cause dissatisfaction in Venezuela with the probable result of recommendation against the president.

ALASKAN WHEAT NOTHING NEW.

Washington, Aug. 26.—A variety of wheat under the name "Alaska" is being advertised widely as capable of yielding at the rate of two hundred bushels to the acre "under ordinary soil conditions." It is stated that this variety was found growing wild on the eastern coast of Alaska, and claims of the most extravagant nature are made for it. In consequence of this notorious department of agriculture is receiving many requests for seed.

The department states that this type of wheat has been known for many years both in this country and in Europe. It has been tried at several state experiment stations in the western United States during the last 15 years, but nowhere have the yields been high enough to meet attention.

The wheat has grown to a limited extent on certain heavy undrained soils in France for many years. In such locations it is said to yield rather better than ordinary wheat, but as it is one of the poorest wheats known for making flour, it is never grown where the ordinary varieties of wheat will thrive.

—NOW NOVEMBER.

Ottawa, Aug. 25.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier returned to the capital last night after spending a fortnight at Athabasca. He is much improved in health.

The first cabinet council will be held tomorrow at 11 a.m. General business and appointments will be the business under consideration. It is not expected that the date of the general elections will be announced for at least three weeks.

Preparation of the voters' lists is proceeding rapidly, and everything will be in readiness in time for voting any time subsequent to October 20. The general impression is that the election will be held the first week in November.

C.N.R. CROP REPORT.

Montreal, Aug. 25.—Karl Hardie, the British labor leader, radical, and member of parliament arrived here today on the steamer Hesperian from Glasgow.

On the wharf gathered to meet him were a considerable number of the local leaders of labor in the city. They gathered around the first class gang-

way prepared to welcome Mr. Hardie. The latter, with his wife and daughter travelled second-class.

The labor men spent some time endeavoring to locate Mr. Hardie, and it was some time before they learned that he had left the ship by the second-class gangway. They then found him endeavoring to get his baggage through the customs.

Mr. Hardie will attend the convention of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress in Halifax.

CROP REPORTS ON C. N. R.

The crop reports from agents along the C.N.R. line, which were received last night, show that the frost of the 10th was general but that nowhere was the damage serious. In no instance in over 30 per cent of the crop touched, and in most places the entire crop was already cut or sufficiently advanced that the frost could not injure it to any great extent. In almost all cases the crops are fully up to expectations, and together with the high prices ruling in the grain markets this year are sufficient to assure prosperity in the grain belt which the northern half of the province.

(Continued on page 4.)

FREIGHT DITCHED AT MACLEOD

Macleod, Aug. 24.—On Thursday the extra workmen freight from Lethbridge to Macleod was ditched, and five box cars were totally smashed. So far as can be ascertained the spreading of the rails and a broken wheel was the cause of the accident. The passengers train coming from Macleod was met by a train to which the passengers were transferred for Lethbridge. The Calgary local was detained for three hours in consequence of the accident. It is a matter of congratulation that no injury was suffered by the officials.

MASSAGEUR ARRESTED.

Winnipeg, Aug. 25.—The coroner's jury enquire into the death of Wm. J. A. Robinson, of Kamnask, after being out 40 minutes, found S. W. Axtell has been criminally negligent in assuming responsibility of the case, being, in the opinion of the jury, unskillful and unqualified as a medical man. The evidence went to show that the family were not aware he was not qualified and after that he had signed the death certificate, which only a qualified medical man is entitled to do. A warrant was immediately issued for his arrest. Dr. Wallace, Kamnask, told the coroner, stating that he diagnosed the case, and explained it as apoplexy which needed a prompt operation.

Winnipeg, Aug. 25.—m. S. Axtell, osteopath and massageur was arrested on a charge of criminal neglect in the case of Wm. J. Robinson, deceased. Subsequently to was released on a personal bond of \$5,000 and two sureties of \$1,500 each.

TRAIN RUNS OVER THREE.

Winnipeg, Aug. 26.—Alexander Millon, chief accountant in the office of the C.P.R. paymaster, with headquarters here, and two section men, were run over and killed by transcontinental train No. 97 at Eagle river. Millon was assigned the task of going over the line to Fort William every month distributing pay checks to the men along the route. He was on one of these regular trips when he met his death. Several of the men were at work on the track and on the siding. He had given out a number of checks and was in the act of handing out more when No. 97 came along at fair speed. Millon and the two men whom he was about to pay stepped from the main line track to the siding. The train came down, the siding and crushed them under the wheels, killing them instantly.

IRISH MEMBERS RESPON- SIBLE.

Ottawa, Aug. 26.—Replying to a question regarding the cattle embargo Wm. Henderson of the Scottish Agricultural commission, opined the time was now opportune for representations to remove restrictions. In view of the fact that two million cattle were slaughtered under the regulations, he could see no reason for the embargo, which, in addition to the inconvenience, affects the price of cattle.

Personally he thought the cabinet were a mile in favor of doing away with the embargo, but the stumbling block was the attitude of the Irish members.

.....

The Conservative Platform

As Enunciated at Halifax and Other Places by Mr. R. L. Borden, Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the House of Commons.

1. Honest appropriation and expenditure of public moneys in the public interest
2. Appointment of public officials upon consideration of ability and personal character and not of party service alone.
3. More effective provisions to punish bribery and fraud at elections, to ensure thorough publicity as to expenditures by political organizations, to prevent the accumulation of campaign funds for corrupt purposes and to prohibit contributions thereto by corporations, contractors and promoters, to expedite hearing of election petitions and to prevent collusive arrangements, the withdrawal or compromise thereof, to provide for a thorough investigation to corrupt practices and if necessary to appoint an independent prosecuting officer to enforce the laws so amended.
4. A thorough and complete reformation of the laws relating to the Civil Service so that future appointments shall be made by an independent commission acting upon the report of examiners after competitive examination.
5. Such reform in the selection of members of the Senate will make that chamber a more useful and representative body.
6. A more careful selection of the sources from which immigration shall be sought, a more rigid inspection of immigrants and the abolition of the bounty system except under very special circumstances and for the purpose of obtaining particularly desirable classes of immigrants.
7. The management and development of the public domain (in which are to be included great national franchises) for the public benefit and under such conditions that a respectable proportion of the increment of value arising therefrom shall inure to the people.
8. The operation and management of our government railways by an independent commission free from partisan control or interference.
9. Development and improvement of our national waterways the equipment of national ports, the improvement of transportation facilities and subsequent reduction of freight rates between the place of production and market, whether at home or abroad and the establishment of a thorough system of cold storage.
10. The re-organization of the present railway commission and public utilities commission with wider power and more extended jurisdiction, so as to establish thorough and effective control over all corporations owning or operating public utilities or invested with franchises of a national character.
11. The establishment after due investigation of a system of national telegraphs and telephones under conditions which shall be just to capital already invested in those enterprises.
12. The improvement of existing postal facilities, especially in newly developed portions of the country, and inauguration, after proper inquiry as to cost, of a system of free rural mail.
13. A fiscal policy which will promote the production within Canada of all useful articles that can be advantageously manufactured from or by means of natural resources, having due regard to the interests of the consumer as well as to the just claims of our wage-earning population.
14. The promotion by negotiation and other constitutional means of a system of mutual preferential trade within the Empire.
15. The restoration of the public lands to the Provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan upon fair terms.
16. The unimpaired maintenance of all powers of self-government which have been conferred upon the Provinces of Canada under the constitution.

OLIVER THE FAILURE.

(Telegram.)

If there is one man in this whole western country who, more than another, has lost in caste and reputation through his association with the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, it is Hon. Frank Oliver, the titular Minister of the Interior. At one time, notwithstanding his political proclivities a great many people believed in him. They admired his rugged honesty and independence. They looked upon him as a real diamond in the rough, and because of their belief in his integrity, they forgave him many little failings which, in another, would scarcely have been passed over.

Experience has proven, however, that what in Mr. Oliver had passed for rugged honesty, was but coarse selfishness, and that when, with altered circumstances, he stood beside the throne alongside the Sissons and the Barrowes, and the Turfils, and the other fat feeders, he was not any better than the rest of the herd. If he did not actually partake of the mess himself, he was willing to crowd off the public while the favorites feasted, and when they had gorged themselves out of shape, he was still a devoted admirer, concerned only to portray their beauties and paint their crimes.

When Mr. Oliver took charge of the Department of the Interior, he had an opportunity to make himself forever solid with the people by cleaning up the unsavory surroundings. That he had a difficult task before him, no one doubted. But all that was really required was an exhibition of genuine honesty, the kind that would neither permit of continued misdoings, nor condone past irregularities. It was during the incumbency of his immediate predecessor that the Interior Department had become so absolutely rotten that it stunk into heaven. The Yukon administration, coming directly under the minister, afforded to the unscrupulous a perfect opportunity for plunder, private and public, and it had not been overlooked. The timber and land grants were only limited in extent by the possibilities of the country. Mr. Oliver neither put an end to the illicit nor took steps to punish the malefactors. Instead he would have permitted a continuance of the grab, grab, grab policy had not a vigilant Conservative opposition begun to make things so warm for the robbers that out of sheer fear, they ceased their operations temporarily, and when it came to investigating the infamous transactions with a view to recovering some of the loot, if that were possible, Mr. Oliver was the chosen tool to make the official apology.

When Mr. H. H. Ames, M.P., was endeavoring to investigate the land and timber frauds in which the ex-Minister of the Interior, Clifford Sifton, and his Brother-in-Law Barrowes, M.P., were believed to be concerned, Mr. Oliver took the high and mighty position that he would not produce and permit the opposition to have access to original official documents after some sharp discussion, the leader of the opposition moved a resolution which directly established the right of the House of Commons to have brought before it all the official records of every department, and so plain a proposition in constitutional law was involved, that the government of the day did not dare to controvert it. Later on, despite this declaration of principle, despite the statement made on the occasion by the Prime Minister himself, Mr. Oliver assumed to withhold from the opposition other original documents which were required, with the result that the House was kept in continuous session from Wednesday until Saturday night, and the ministry by sheer force compelled to recede from its wholly untenable position. The production of the documents proved the contention of the opposition, namely, that Mr. Oliver was endeavoring to shield the ex-Minister and Brother-in-Law Barrowes, and thereby identified himself with their questionable transactions.

Upon another occasion during the recent session the opposition found it necessary to state by way of resolution, another principle of good government which was so plain and straightforward that even the ministry dared not dispute it. They placed

upon the records of the House a resolution declaring that members of the civil service of Canada should not be permitted to take an active part in politics, either provincial or Dominion.

Mr. Oliver is credited by Mr. Sifton with making the statement, over his signature, that if anyone of the outside officials of the department of the Interior were shown to have interfered in politics, he would be immediately dismissed. If Mr. Oliver ever issued any order of this kind, which is extremely doubtful, and requires some further proof that Sifton's word, he took mighty good care it did not reach the faithful, or, if it did come to their knowledge, they had a private intimation that they need not be afraid of it. Fancy, for instance, that high-minded patriot and this real line artist, R. F. A. Leach, the hero of the disfranchisement of hundreds of Manitoba's best citizens in the last Dominion elections, being for one moment afraid that he would lose his job for interfering in politics? Why he holds his position as a reward for his cowardice, not in spite of it, but because of it, and if he were to forget its practice, his political ruin would be immediate. He and his associates received as order of that kind, or if they did, they knew what it meant. It was a bluff, pure and simple, a bluff that the honest, rugged Frank Oliver put up for the edification of the public.

TENDERS.

Tenders are invited up to noon Saturday, August 22, 1908, addressed to the Superintendent of Street Railroads, for the setting of the street railroad poles along Cameron street and Whyte avenue in the City of Strathcona.

Plans and specifications to be seen at the office of the railroad department, telephone building, Edmonton. Lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

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